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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Mammalia, Chiroptera, Phyllostomidae, *Vampyrum spectrum* (Linnaeus, 1758): First record for the state of Rondônia, Brazil, and new prey records

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Vampyrum spectrum (Linnaeus, 1758) is the largest bat (adults 150-200 g) in the New World with up to one meter wingspan (Navarro and Wilson 1982). Geographic distribution of this species extends throughout the forested regions from Central Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru until Southern Mexico, also occurring in Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad (Navarro and Wilson 1982; Emmons and Feer 1997; Nowak 1999). In Brazil, this species has been reported to Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Mato Grosso, Pará, Piauí, Roraima, and Tocantins states (Gregorin et al. 2008; Nogueira et al. 2007).

In spite of its wide distribution, this species is poorly represented in zoological collections (Nogueira et al. 2007) and available information on its life history is based on a few specimens (Bonato et al. 2004; Vargas-Spinoza et al. 2004; Acosta and Azurduy 2006). Similarly to other large Microchiropteran species, *V. spectrum* is known to be predominantly carnivorous, feeding on a wide range of prey, such as birds, mice, and other bats (Vehrencamp et al. 1977; Bonato et al. 2004). In this note we present the first record of *V. spectrum* for the state of Rondônia, Northern Brazil, and report two new prey items consumed by this species.

On 22 October 2003 at 6 a.m., an adult male (forearm length, 111 mm) of *V. spectrum* was found electrocuted (resulting in a power outage) in the wiring of a lamppost of 10 m height at *Santana* ranch (line 9, lot 89, glebe 8) (11°24'64" S, 61°22'75" W), municipality of Cacoal, Rondônia, Brazil. The specimen was collected and deposited at the mammalian collection of the *Museu de História Natural da Universidade Estadual de Campinas* (Campinas, SP), as a voucher (ZUEC 2457). The property where the animal was found is located in deforested areas open for agriculture and farming where fragments of the original Amazon Forest can be found scattered across the landscape. When found, this specimen had a smooth-billed ani (*Crotophaga ani*) (Cuculiformes, Cuculidae) in its mouth. In addition, we found remains of a partially digested house mouse (*Mus musculus*) (Rodentia, Muridae) inside its digestive tract. None of these prey items were reported to be consumed by this species to date. The smooth-billed ani is a relatively large bird (body weight about 120 g) typical from open areas (Sick 2001), and another species of ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*) had already been reported as a prey of *V. spectrum* in Costa Rica (Vehrencamp et al. 1977). The house mouse (20 g) is an invasive species, rare in the rainforest and generally restricted to the vicinity of buildings (Emmons and Feer 1997).

Absence of previous records of *Vampyrum spectrum* in Rondônia may be due to the scarcity of bat inventories in this state (Lewinsohn and Prado 2002) and the small abundance of this species in the nature (Emmons and Feer 1997). Considering the usual low densities of this bat species, local *V. spectrum* populations might be under threat due to site deforestation and frequent fires (Oliveira 2002).

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